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## Glimmerglass Volume 24 Number 04 (1964)

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# GLIMMERGLASS



Friday, October 2, 1964

EDUCATION WITH A CHRISTIAN PURPOSE

Vol. XXV No. 4

## FALL REVIVAL BEGINS SUNDAY

### Dr. Charles Malik Presents Lyceum Debut

Olivet's first Lyceum program of the year will be presented tomorrow. Admission is by ticket only. The tickets are free to students and may be picked up at the Associated Students Office.

Dr. Charles Malik, former President of the UN General Assembly and ex-Foreign Minister of Lebanon who is internationally famed as an orator and political philosopher, will speak here on Saturday, October 3 at Chalfant Hall, Olivet Nazarene College. His subject will be "Struggle for Peace."

Now Distinguished Professor of Philosophy at the University of Beirut in Lebanon, he has lectured widely in this country and is renowned the world over as a fierce champion of the Western way of life. He feels, however, that the Communists are winning the Cold War not because of their superiority, but because the West has lost its zeal and its crusading spirit.

The West's answer to Communism, he says, should be to "out-revolutionize their revolution and out-subvert their subversion." He has several specific courses of action which he thinks the West should take which he will outline in his lecture here.

In the course of his long and distinguished career in international politics, Dr. Malik has been decorated by more than a dozen governments and has been awarded honorary degrees by forty American, Canadian and European colleges and universities.

In addition to taking part in many crucial United Nations debates and decisions since the foundation of this world organization at San Francisco in 1945, Dr. Malik served as Chairman of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights for two years, succeeding the late Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in this position.

Dr. Malik helped, too, with Mrs. Roosevelt and Professor Cassin of France in drafting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and in sponsoring it through all the various stages until it was proclaimed without a single dissenting vote by the General Assembly of the United Nations in Paris in 1948.

Dr. Malik is the author of several books, of which the most recent is "Man In The Struggle for Peace," which was published in 1963 by Harper Brothers.

### From the Pastor

by Rev. Forrest W. Nash

Two of the Bible's outstanding worthies, King David and Simon Peter, knew the bitter defeat of moral and spiritual failure. They likewise knew the meaning of picking up the broken pieces to try again. In both cases their failure came amid surroundings with which they were familiar; it came unexpected and swiftly. Like a raging fire or a sudden flood the pressure came upon them. They gave way to that which brought them sorrow and remorse. These men thought themselves sufficient. In David's case the spiritual man gave way to the physical man which sought self gratification at the expense of chaste morality. For Peter it was a case of a man who thought he was ready to die with his Lord — but fear got the best of him in the crisis of the Crucifixion.

Both of these men made a come back at the scene of their bitter defeat. They did not run away. Instead they followed the path of repentance and obedience. Forgiveness came like a healing

Olivet's annual fall revival will be conducted by evangelist C. William Fisher of Kansas City, Missouri.

The revival begins Sunday, October 4 and extends through Sunday, October 10.

Evangelistic services will be held each night at 7:30 in the College Church sanctuary.

Rev. Fisher will also preach each morning in chapel. Chapel services will be lengthened and

stream. God's presence once again was a reality and a joy. Such restoration could come about only by the grace of God coming through Jesus Christ. David writes in Psalms 86, "For thou art great, and doest wondrous things: thou art God above." Peter likewise, bears his testimony, "But the God of all grace, who hath called us unto his eternal glory by Christ Jesus, — make you perfect, establish, strengthen, settle you."

Such is the divine help which is available to all who will dare to let God once again order their lives.

— Forrest W. Nash  
September 28, 1964

morning classes will be shortened accordingly.

Faculty and students will each conduct nightly prayer meetings in their announced places before the services each evening.

In the course of his evangelistic ministry, Rev. Fisher has traveled extensively. Besides visiting all the states and parts of Canada, he has traveled around the world.

Though his schedule is a tight one, he has found time to write several books. Perhaps the best known is WHY I AM A NAZARENE. Also to his credit are WAKE UP AND LIFT, DON'T PARK HERE, THE TIME IS NOW, THIS UNCOMMITTED GENERATION, and SECOND HAND RELIGION.

None of us are naive enough to believe that we will have a revival just because we call an evangelist and schedule a series of meetings. Supposedly, the revival fires are constantly burning in the hearts of every born-again, spirit-filled Christian. If the flame has burned out, perhaps now is the time for us to turn our eyes inward and search our hearts to "see if there be any wicked way in us."

## ... Letter to the Editor ...

by Dennis L. Kent

(The following letter is a rebuttal to my editorial of September 25. I will answer in the next issue. I would recommend that those interested read "The Warren Court: Storm Center of Justice" by Ernest Havemann, in LIFE, May 22, 1964, and READER'S DIGEST, September, 1964; and "Warren Court: Fateful Decade" in NEWSWEEK, May 11, 1964, for a general background in the Warren Court.)

### REBUTTAL

There appeared in the last issue of the "GLIMMERGLASS" an article written by Dennis Kent attacking "Warren's left-wing court" which "decides cases on the personal whims of the Justices" in general and condemning the recent state legislature reapportionment decision (Davis v Mann) as "a break with the time-honored legal precedents" in particular. I feel a rebuttal to these and other accusations made in this is necessary.

First, it should be pointed out

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that the article in itself committed the subjective fallacy known to logic students as a misuse of emotional words. Such phrases as "a blow against freedom," "time-honored legal precedents" and name calling like "Warren's left-wing court" are an appeal to the emotions rather than fact.

But, disregarding this for the moment, we accept Mr. Kent's position to be that he feels the Supreme Court has taken powers not granted it and has become a "legislative" body.

By using Mr. Kent's only example — the state reapportionment decision of June 15, 1964 — I shall attempt to defend the courts action.

First, the Supreme Court does have the right to decide on the constitutionality of any law. The precedent of judiciary the sole right of interpreting and implementing the constitution was established in 1803 in the case of Marbury v. Madison. Henry J. Abraham of the University of Pennsylvania in a book entitled *The Judicial Process* defines the right of judicial review as "The power of any court to hold unconstitutional and hence unenforceable any law, any official action based upon it, and any illegal action by a public official that it deems to be in conflict with the Basic Law, in the United States its Constitution." Thus the right of the Supreme Court to decide on the constitutionality of a contested law is backed by 161 years of American judicial experience.

Further validating its claim to jurisdiction in Davis v. Mann the court referred to Gomillion v. Lightfoot which held that "When

a state exercises power wholly within the domain of state interest it is insulated from Federal Judicial Review. But such insulation is not carried over when state power is used as an instrument for circumventing a federally protected right." Also cited was Baker v. Carr, "a claim asserted under the Federal Protection Clause challenging the states apportionment of seats in the legislature on the ground that the right to vote of certain citizens was effectively impaired since debased and diluted in effect, presented a justifiable controversy subject to adjudication by Federal Courts." We may conclude from this that the Federal Court was not usurping power or "legislating" in its decision.

Mr. Kent further argued that this decision would ruin the balance of power between urban and rural areas by apportioning both houses of state legislatures according to population. Such an arrangement would be unlike the U. S. Congress where the upper house is apportioned on a geographic basis. That the founding fathers of our country did not intend for states to pattern the Federal Government in this respect is shown by the fact that the original constitutions

(Continued on Reverse Side)

### CLASS SCHEDULE

Monday, October 5 through  
Friday, October 9,

7:30-8:15—Period I

8:25-9:10—Period II

9:20-10:30—Chapel

10:40-11:25—Period III

11:35-12:30—Period IV

Afternoon classes at regular times. Night classes cancelled.

## Editorial . . .

By now you are aware that the *Glimmerglass* is coming out weekly. This radical departure from previous schedule has been made possible and will continue to be made possible for as long as certain conditions which formerly were prohibitive continue to remain favorable. Some of these conditions are uncontrollable. There is very little use to worry much about them. Much better use of time can be made by accepting these conditions, and by trying to work with the favorable ones and around the unfavorable ones.

Other conditions are somewhat controllable. It is for the purpose of gaining maximum control over these conditions that the executive staff of the paper is selected. Their job is to see that these conditions remain favorable, that advertisers remain happy, that writers remain happy and that the student body is at least moderately happy with the paper.

The third set of conditions necessary for maintaining a student paper is absolutely controllable and, furthermore, is directly in the hands of the student body. The executive staff, since it cannot supply enough copy to fill a paper by itself, must rely on the student body not only to make the news but also to write it.

Even further, we can only print what is written and almost always do. When someone writes something with which you disagree, write back. It is not enough nor even fair to criticize behind that person's back. He had the courage to lay his thoughts open to general knowledge. Even though his opinions might be way out of line he at least was brave enough and sincere enough to say what he believed.

We have in this issue an example of, in a limited sense, the ideal. Last week there appeared an opinion column with which one of our readers disagreed. He was concerned enough that he has written an answer to that column which is printed in this issue in the Letter-to-the-Editor column.

This is the type of thing which thrills an editor for it demonstrates a fundamental freedom, the freedom to disagree. This freedom is basic for all that is good.

Hope to hear from you soon.





# GLIMMERGLASS

Published by and for the Students of Olivet Nazarene College, Kankakee, Illinois.

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Lyell Stark, Moses Otunga

Faculty Sponsors: Dr. John Cotner, Prof. Leroy Reedy

## To the Reader

### What Extremism Is

by Dale Boulton

With both political parties hurling charges of extremism back and forth during this year's presidential campaign, and with a number of Olivet's politicians attacking each other's views, I felt that an article dealing with the meaning of extremism may be of benefit to both sides. I am fortunate that I have access to **Barrons National Business and Financial Weekly**. The following article is reprinted from the September 14, 1964 issue, and it is written by Ayn Rand, the author of **Atlas Shrugged**, **Anthem**, and **The Fountainhead**. The accompanying article is a brief excerpt from Ayn Rand's fuller analysis of the subject, "Extremism, or the Art of Smearing," in the September issue of the **Objectivist Newsletter**. The writing is quite involved and careful attention must be paid to the article or the meaning of the article may be lost.

"Extremism" is a term which, standing by itself, has no meaning. The concept of "extreme" denotes a relation, a measurement, a degree. The dictionary gives the following definitions: "Extreme, adj. - 1. of a character or kind farthest removed from the ordinary or average. 2. utmost or exceedingly great in degree."

It is obvious that the first question one has to ask, before using that term, is: a degree — of what?

To answer: "Of anything!" and to proclaim that any extreme is evil because it is an extreme — to hold the degree of a characteristic, regardless of its nature, as evil — is an absurdity (any garbled Aristotelianism to the contrary notwithstanding). Measurements as such, have no value — significance — and acquire it only from the nature of that which is being measured.

Are extremes of health and extremes of disease equally undesirable? Are extreme intelligence and extreme stupidity — both equally far removed "from the ordinary or average" — equally unworthy? Are extreme honesty and extreme dishonesty equally immoral? Are a man of extreme virtue and a man of extreme depravity equally evil?

The examples of such absurdities can be multiplied indefinitely — particularly in the field of morality where only an extreme (i.e. unbreached, uncompromised) degree of virtue can be properly called a virtue. (What is the moral status of a man of moderate integrity?)

But "don't bother to examine a folly — ask yourself only what it accomplishes." What is the term "extremism" intended to accomplish in politics?

(To Be Continued Next Week)

## Letter to the Editor

(Continued from Front Page)

of 36 of our states provided that representation in both houses of the state legislatures be apportioned wholly or predominantly on population. This is further pointed out by the Northwest Ordinance, adopted in the same year, 1787, as the Federal Constitution, provided for the apportionment of seats in territorial legislatures solely on the basis of population. Chief Justice Warren, in the majority opinion on *Davis v. Mann* stated that "attempted reliance on the Federal analogy appears often to be little more than an after-the-fact rationalization offered in defense of mal-adjusted state apportioning arrangements." Thus I conclude the argument against the state reapportioning decision by use of an analogy to the Federal system is a fallacious one.

But Mr. Kent need not feel alone in attacking the Supreme Court. Throughout its history there have been those, who, from fear or from a vested interest, have attacked the Supreme Court. The Marshall court's effort to shore up the foundations of Nationalism

evoked bitter protest from Democratic - Republicans. Taney's court brought shame on itself for trying to settle the slavery issue. Likewise Warren's court has been abused for entering the broad field of civil liberties. Not all people agree with all laws, but, agree or not, we must obey them. The Federal system of the United States is not perfect, but it has worked well enough to allow us to become the greatest nation in the world.

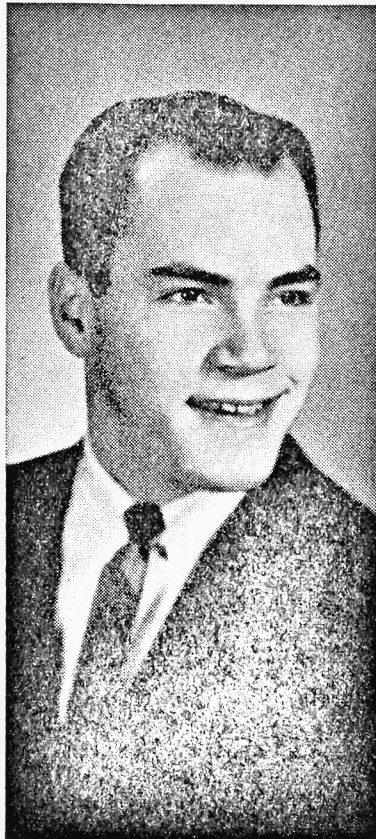
In conclusion, I feel that Mr. Kent's attack on the Supreme Court was an unwarranted, emotional and illogical one. I have attempted to show that the Supreme Court was acting within its powers and have offered evidence to that fact. Mr. Kent, in his attack, offered no objective evidence; only subjective opinion. Indicative of this is the fact that he, as he readily admits, had not even read the state reapportionment decision of June 15, 1964 before writing his article. If he would care to read it, and then bring further charges against the court's decision I will be most happy to answer them.

## Sports Sketch

by Lyell Stark

Larry Watson of Bata Society is one of the top senior athletes to keep your eye on this year. Larry is a graduate of Princeton High School, Springdale, Ohio, where he lettered in basketball, baseball, swimming and golf.

While at Olivet, Larry has turned in outstanding performances in softball, baseball, bas-



LARRY WATSON

ketball, swimming, and golf. He took second place in golf his freshman year and the first-place trophy in swimming his junior year. He has lettered in all the above-mentioned sports and been a member of the "O" Club.

Last year Larry was co-captain on the Bata basketball team. Bata finished last but Larry's outstanding playmaking and tough defensive work made the opponent work for every point.

This year Larry is Bata's Athletic Director, and his superior skill and ability landed him the job of student assistant in the Physical Education Department.

After graduation, Larry plans to teach and coach.

So, keep your eyes on Larry this year. His superior swimming and diving ability make him the man to beat. In golf he will be a tough man to get past. In basketball Larry will be spurring his team on to make up for last year. Larry is definitely the man to watch this year.

## The Liberal-Conservative Labels

by Moses Otunga

The first could be labeled as the scorn or scepticism toward practical, partisan politics, and the second is an addiction to political labels and slogans along the loosely "liberal" and "conservative" lines.

Perhaps the greatest challenge of our world today is room for honest differences of opinion. Many of us are obsessed with political labels resulting in rigid classification of laws, leaders, and various policies in terms of liberalism or conservatism. It should be pointed out, however, that all progress for all sections of any community depends upon the political, economic, social, and cultural inter-relationships. Both the liberals and the conservatives have made lasting contributions to this nation. If an action clearly serves the public good, it should be implemented regardless of whatever the label.

However, there has risen a clear-cut interchange between the 20th Century liberals and the 19th Century conservatives. At least their underlying political philosophical principles have reversed. But in the present century and the days ahead, the "liberal" label stands a better chance to meet the inevitable circumstances of world change. Due to this inevitable change, the "conservative" element has much to lose in its "go slow" and "stick to the past" slogan.

Probably the basic principle upon which the two "labels" are operated on is CHANGE. The liberals believe in quick changes whereas the conservatives advocate a slowing down in change. In Britain the Hume — conservative element has consistently held fast to this principle whereas the Wilson-liberal label has fought for the unchained right to the past.

The American federal idea is a real political adventure. It is not a static thing, not a dead definition and not a dogmatic proclamation. The strength of federalism lies in the process of summoning a free people to learn and try the new. It is, therefore, this process of learn-try the new that proclaims the pattern of the unchained to the past and unfeared of the future that has set this year's Presidential campaigns.

Issues in any campaign change with time and place, and above all in flexibility or rigidity. Issues such as states' rights, extremism, United Nations, Social Security, Immigration, etc., are a part of this year's campaign. G.O.P.

ticket has advocated for states' rights but has forgotten its cornerstone — RESPONSIBILITY, whether individual or otherwise. We have no guarantee as to whether some of the irresponsible states in the Union would exercise these rights in good faith.

To this the federal government should act as the watch dog to whatever irresponsibilities may arise.

For those who criticize federal aid to states do not realize its immediate purposes. It stimulates the states to action and perhaps to higher standards of action. By offering matching funds on specific conditions. This further equalizes opportunities for citizens of states with unequal resources.

Thus in terms of federal tax dollars, a state like New York pays out \$3 for every \$1 of federal aid returned, while a state like Kansas gives \$1 for every \$2.50 received. By all such devices, the federal concept recognizes diversity and achieves unity.

The Republican standard-bearer's "Conscience of a Conservative" takes a tough line in what he considers to be the American foreign policy. However, he has ignored the complexities and the recurring changes of today. The political tactics of the American founding fathers cannot be best implemented in our present time.

The United Nations which some seem to find of little value has a three-fold purpose. Therefore, any nation threatening to pull out of the United Nations is definitely an enemy to peace and humanity.

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